

CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS AND DOCUMENTS

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ARGENTINA. *August 15.*—Rioting occurred in Buenos Aires between supporters and enemies of the Vice-President, Col. Peron.

August 16.—Rioting continued in Buenos Aires.

August 21.—The offices of the Rural Society were raided by the police.

The Finance Minister, S. Irigoyen, resigned because, he said, "a General in the Argentine Army who holds no official post in the Government . . . demanded that I sign a decree involving the investment of State funds, failing which I would be requested to resign", which incident proved that there were interferences obstructing the President from fulfilling his promises of restoring constitutional rights.

August 23.—Dr. Antille was appointed Minister of Finance.

August 25.—Dr. Ameghino, the Foreign Minister, told the press that he had resigned. Mr. Braden's new post. (*see U.S.A.*)

AUSTRALIA. *August 12.*—Dr. Evatt announced that the Government would not accept the Japanese stipulation that the Emperor's prerogatives should remain unchanged. After the surrender supreme authority would have to be vested in the Allies, with the Emperor subject to this authority.

August 13.—The Cabinet supported Dr. Evatt's statement.

August 16.—The Department of Information referred to Emperor Hirohito's broadcast as "the first shot in the war of nerves which may precede another war of arms". The speech had been the beginning of a flood of propaganda by which the Imperial household, war lords, and Mitsuis would attempt to convince the Japanese people that the war had not really been lost, but had been an unfortunate episode in the fulfilling of the eternal policy of Japanese aggrandisement, which would be resumed as soon as possible.

August 17.—The Prime Minister announced that the War Cabinet had told the British Government that Australia wished to furnish

a force to participate in the occupation of Japan, and to share with the United Kingdom the responsibility for command in the south-west Pacific. They asked that, in making these contributions, they should be regarded as a principal Pacific Power.

August 20.—The Army Minister announced that at least 10,000 Australian soldiers would take part in the occupation of Japan.

August 24.—Dr. Evatt said that the Government had referred their claim for representation as a principal Power at the Japanese surrender to Gen. MacArthur and the U.S. Minister in Canberra. They had acceded to the claim "in recognition of the outstanding part Australia had played in the war against Japan".

BELGIUM. *August 7.*—M. Van Acker, speaking in Parliament, said that friendship and close collaboration with the Allies would be continued. Belgium was firm on her right to claim reparation for war damages from German resources, and the reorganized Army would take part in the occupation of Germany.

August 8.—The House of Representatives passed a vote of confidence in M. Van Acker's remodelled Government. The Catholics voted against it.

M. Van Acker announced that 11,000 German prisoners were working in Belgian mines.

BULGARIA. *August 19.*—American Note. (*see U.S.A.*)

It was learnt that the Prime Minister had announced that the elections would be held on August 26 in spite of attempts at home and abroad to secure their postponement.

August 20.—British Foreign Secretary's speech in Parliament. (*see Great Britain.*)

August 21.—The Prime Minister received a Note from the British Government, saying that they would welcome elections which would allow the Bulgarian people to express their opinions freely, but they "are unable to believe that such an opportunity will result from elections held under the present Bulgarian electoral law and in the conditions now obtaining in Bulgaria. They consider that the form of this law is designed to operate to the advantage of the Government now in power and to the disadvantage of its opponents. Very recent concessions which have been made are proof that freedom of expression was previously denied to the opposition and his Majesty's Government can have no confidence that these tardy concessions are in any sense adequate. They have now also received reports which they consider reliable that persistent efforts have been made to intimidate supporters of the opposition and to influence voters in a manner entirely inconsistent with democratic principles".

A similar Note was received from the U.S. Government.

August 25.—The Government postponed the General Election.

CHINA. *August 7.*—Mr. Soong and Mr. Shih-chieh in Moscow. (*see U.S.S.R.*)

August 9.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek sent a message to Marshal Stalin in the name of the Government, the Army, and the people expressing their admiration and “profoundest gratification” for the Soviet declaration of war against Japan.

August 11.—Text of Allied Governments’ reply to Japan. (see *Great Britain*.)

August 12.—The Yen-an C.-in-C. issued an order of the day “to all forces in liberated areas”, instructing “all anti-Japanese armed forces” to issue an ultimatum to enemy and puppet troops, giving them a time limit for the surrender of arms and men, under threat of annihilation, and “to take charge of all administrative affairs in any Japanese and puppet-occupied cities and communication centres”.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek gave a counter-order addressed to the Yen-an C.-in-C., and the C.-in-C. of the Communist 18th Army Group. The 18th Army Group was “to remain at its present posts and await further instructions . . . All our troops are hereby warned never again to take independent action”. Only those authorized by the Supreme C.-in-C. were to be permitted to accept the surrender of Japanese and puppet forces in China.

August 13.—It was learnt that Sun Foo, a well-known intellectual leader, had stated that: “China would never cease to believe that a Japan which retained the Mikado and the system of Emperor worship was dangerous to her peace and security . . . And an authoritarian Japan would inexorably evoke an authoritarian China.”

August 14.—Text of Japanese surrender. (see *Japan*.)

Treaty of friendship signed with the U.S.S.R. (see *U.S.S.R.*)

According to Yen-an radio Gen. Chu Teh, the Yen-an C.-in-C., had sent a message to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek “refusing to accept an order to the 18th Army Group to remain at their posts”.

August 15.—It was learnt that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had invited Mao Tse-tung, the Communist leader, to meet him at Chungking.

August 16.—According to Yen-an radio, Gen. Chuh Teh had sent messages to the British, American, and Soviet Ambassadors in Chungking, insisting that the Communists should be represented at the Japanese surrender, and reserving the right to dispute any arrangements or treaties made without his consent.

The Communists, in the name of Gen. Chu Teh, in a broadcast from Yen-an, asked the U.S.A. to stop Lend-Lease supplies in order to “lessen the danger of civil war in China”.

Cheng Kung-po, head of the puppet Government in Nanking, informed the Chungking Government that a million of his troops were standing by “awaiting reorganization by the Government”, and in the meantime were maintaining order in the Shanghai, Nanking, and Hangchow areas. Mr. Soong in Washington. (see *U.S.A.*)

August 17.—It was learnt that Mao Tse-tung had refused Gen. Chiang Kai-shek’s invitation to visit Chungking.

August 19.—It was learnt that Mao Tse-tung had agreed to send his representative to Chungking.

August 20.—Gen. Okamura’s surrender envoys arrived at Chihkiang.

Chungking announced that Gen. Wainright, Gen. Percival, British C.-in-C. in Malaya, and Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlements, had been released in Manchuria.

August 21.—It was learnt that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had appealed again to Mao Tse-tung to visit Chungking "to discuss and jointly formulate our national policies". He pointed out that the surrender arrangements in China rested on the decision of the Allied Supreme Commander and could not be violated to please the Communist C.-in-C.

August 24.—The Government ratified the United Nations Charter and the Chinese-Soviet Treaty.

August 26.—Text of Russo-Chinese Treaty published (The text will be printed in the next issue of the Supplement).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. *August 4.*—Prague radio declared that the Potsdam reference to the expulsion of the Sudeten Germans embodied "the greatest diplomatic and political victory ever achieved by our nation in its long historical fight for existence against the German nation".

It was learnt that the Government had issued a decree declaring that Germans and Hungarians could retain Czechoslovak citizenship only if they had never acted against the nation, had taken an active part in its liberation, or suffered under Nazism.

August 5.—Prague radio stated that hundreds of *Werewolves* in the north and west had been rooted out by the military authorities, but there was an entire underground terrorist organization still active and being directed from a centre in Bavaria.

August 7.—Dr. Ripka, Minister of Foreign Trade, referring to their frontiers, said: "We ask only what is indispensable for our strategic safety and for overcoming our transport difficulties. We are asking for the frontier to be removed from the top to the foot of the mountains on the German side. Teschen is and will remain Czech. We cordially desire Polish friendship, but we see no reason why we should pay the price of territorial concessions for it. The frontier region must be completely cleared and the fifth column must no longer exist. Czechoslovakia will now see that the postponement of the transfer of the Germans is as short as possible; otherwise nobody here can be responsible for the consequences."

Frank arrived in Prague, having been handed over by the Americans.

August 9.—M. Masaryk in London. (*see Great Britain.*)

DENMARK. *August 16.*—Agreement with Britain. (*see Great Britain.*)

EGYPT. *August 6.*—The Prime Minister spoke in the Senate of the United Nations' appreciation of Egypt's help towards the Allies' victory. "No better justification", he said, "and no firmer grounds could be found for the removal of the restrictions imposed on the country's independence, and for the withdrawal of foreign troops". Referring to the unity of the Nile valley, he said that "this unity reflects the heartfelt desire of all the people of the Nile valley".

FRANCE. *August 10.*—Representatives of the Governments of Britain, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., and France met in Paris to confer on Tangier.

France to take over sector of Berlin. (*see Germany.*)

The Government announced that it had accepted the invitation sent from Berlin to join the 5-Power Council of Foreign Ministers, but it had asserted its intention of not being excluded from settlements with Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland. A seat on the Reparations Commission had also been accepted, but it had reserved its right to assert later the French point of view on the economic principles of the control of Germany as well as the basis of the reparations settlement.

August 11.—Gen. de Gaulle, broadcasting from Bethune, said that since the liberation their coal production, which had stood at a million tons a month in October, 1944 had been tripled. Production of steel and aluminium had also been tripled. Nevertheless, they had not yet reached 50 per cent of their pre-war production, and their position in the international sphere would depend on their interior situation. He appealed for French participation in the settlement of the Far East war, adding: "We are sure that Indo-China will return to the concert of the French union".

August 12.—The Socialist Congress passed a resolution, contrary to the view of the party leaders, urging Socialist Ministers to resign unless the Government modified its election scheme.

August 14.—Marshal Pétain was sentenced to death for intelligence with the enemy, and condemned to national degradation and the confiscation of his property.

August 17.—It was officially announced that the Government had ratified the United Nations Charter. Gen. de Gaulle commuted the death sentence on Pétain to life imprisonment.

August 22.—Gen. de Gaulle in Washington. (*see U.S.A.*)

A preliminary agreement was signed in Paris by France, Britain, the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R. for the re-establishment of the international control of Tangier.

August 25.—Gen. de Gaulle and President Truman's *communiqué*. (*see U.S.A.*)

FINLAND. *August 17.*—Trade resumed with Britain. (*see Great Britain.*)

FRENCH INDO-CHINA. *August 17.*—The Premier called on the people to fight for independence and "to wipe out French influence".

GERMANY. *August 6.*—F.-M. Montgomery, in a proclamation to the people, said that the second stage of the Allied policy had begun. He intended that they should be free to live in their own way, subject to the provisions of military security and necessity. Freedom of the press would be established by stages and the formation of free trade unions and democratic political parties would be encouraged. They aimed at the restoration of local self-government throughout the country on democratic principles, replacing Nazis who had been removed from

office by those who had the political and moral qualities to assist in developing democratic institutions. The judicial system would be re-organized in accordance with the principles of justice. Public meetings and discussions could be held, and the Allied authorities hoped to provide, as soon as they were able, recreational and educational facilities for children. He would do his utmost to get the population through the severities of the coming winter, but they must work to help themselves, and co-operate with the Allied policy.

Gen. Eisenhower broadcast a similar statement to the Germans in the American zone, saying: "We do not wish to degrade the German people . . . You can redeem yourselves both at home and in the eyes of the world through your own efforts. It lies in your power ultimately to build up a healthy democratic life in Germany and rejoin the family of nations. To achieve this you must show you have for ever abandoned militarism and aggression and have adopted a peaceful way of life."

August 9.—It was learnt that the Allied Control Council had prepared a report on the mass expulsion of Germans from the East. People were dying by the roadside, and in Berlin, Brandenburg, and Saxony thousands had been held up in attempting to pass, with Russian passports, into the Western Zones, the entrance to which had been sealed by the British and Americans pending the final transfers of other displaced persons.

August 10.—It was announced in Berlin that the French would take over the British occupation districts of Wedding and Reinickendorf as their sector of Berlin.

August 14.—It was learnt that the Communist, Social Democrat, and Centre Parties were to be sanctioned in the British zone.

GREAT BRITAIN. *August 6.*—Mr. Attlee issued a statement which had been prepared by Mr. Churchill on the part played by Britain, in conjunction with the U.S.A., in the discovery of the atomic bomb.

August 7.—Mr. Bevin, addressing the U.N.R.R.A. Council in London, said that a great need of U.N.R.R.A. was food and supplies. Many nations who had declared war on the enemy were in a position to make a much bigger contribution than they had so far done. He urged that U.N.R.R.A. should be guided by the principle of keeping clear of every political controversy and of remaining impartial.

Governor Lehman said that at least £375 million worth of additional resources would be needed. There was a well-founded fear that the coming winter would be "one of the grimmest in history . . . If the contributing countries fail to implement their promises rapidly, efficiently, and generously the name of the United Nations will be a mockery in Europe this winter".

August 9.—The final figures of the General Election results showed the state of the parties as follows: Labour, 393; Liberal, 12; I.L.P., 3; Communist, 2; Common Wealth, 1; and Irish Nationalist, 2.

Conservative, 189; Ulster Unionist, 9; Liberal National, 13; and National, 2. Independents, 14.

Denmark was made a member of the U.N.R.R.A. Council.

August 11.—The Foreign Office issued the following statement:

"As has already been announced, the allied Governments have received a communication through the Swiss and Swedish Governments from the Japanese Government offering to surrender on the terms of the Potsdam declaration. After consultation between the allied Governments it was agreed that the following message should be sent through the Swiss Government to the Japanese Government:

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of August 10 and in reply to inform you that the President of the United States has directed me to send to you for transmission by your Government to the Japanese Government the following message on behalf of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and China. With regard to the Japanese Government's message accepting the terms of the Potsdam proclamation but containing the statement, "with the understanding that the said declaration does not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of his Majesty as Sovereign Ruler", our position is as follows: From the moment of surrender the authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the State shall be subject to the Supreme Commander of the allied Powers, who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate the surrender terms. The Emperor will be required to authorize and ensure the signature by the Government of Japan and Japanese Imperial General Headquarters of the surrender terms necessary to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration, and shall issue his commands to all the Japanese military, naval, and air authorities and to all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations and surrender their arms, and to issue such other orders as the Supreme Commander may require to give effect to the surrender terms. Immediately upon the surrender the Japanese Government shall transport prisoners of war and civilian internees to places of safety, as directed, where they can quickly be placed aboard allied transport. The ultimate form of government of Japan shall, in accordance with the Potsdam declaration, be established by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people. The armed forces of the allied Powers will remain in Japan until the purposes set forth in the Potsdam declaration are achieved'."

August 13.—Prince Faisal, Viceroy and Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, arrived in London. He told the press that peace in the Middle East depended on the solution of the Palestine problem.

The World Zionist Conference issued a declaration repeating the requests made by the Jewish Agency to the Government on May 22, 1945, that immediate steps should be taken to establish Palestine, with international aid, as a Jewish State.

August 14.—Mr. Attlee broadcast at midnight that Japan had accepted the Allied demand for unconditional surrender.

Text of Japanese surrender. (*see Japan.*)

August 15.—The new Parliament was opened.

August 16.—The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations was held in London.

An official commentary on the United Nations Charter was published as a White Paper (Cmd. 6666).

A monetary agreement with Denmark was signed in London.

August 17.—An agreement on resuming private trade with Finland was issued as a White Paper (Cmd. 6664).

August 20.—Mr. Bevin, speaking in Parliament on foreign policy, said that (1) their object in Greece was the establishment there of a stable and democratic Government, and they considered that the Voulgaris Government should continue, pending the decision of the Greek people. An amnesty would also be welcomed. The U.S.A., France, and Britain had undertaken to assist in the supervision of the elections. (2) They did not consider that the Governments which had been set up in Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary represented a majority of the people. Recent developments had shown that one kind of totalitarianism was being replaced by another. (3) They were most anxious to be always on the best of terms with France. (4) He agreed with Mr. Churchill about the danger of the Poles moving too far west, but the question of the final delimitation of the frontiers would largely depend on the number of Poles who had returned to Poland. Marshal Stalin had stated that Soviet troops would be withdrawn from Poland, except a small number required to maintain communications with the Soviet forces in Germany. The question of secret police in Poland "needs to be cleared up". He appealed to Poles abroad to return. (5) The Mediterranean and Middle East were vital areas for the Commonwealth and Empire. (6) They would not take any further advantage of facilities which the Persian Government had afforded them. (7) He hoped that, with American and Chinese agreement, Hong-Kong would be restored to Great Britain. (8) Their attitude to Siam would be determined by the way in which the Siamese met their troops and made restitution for damage to British and Allied interests.

The Foreign Office announced that they had been informed by the Soviet Government that they would not participate in supervising the Greek elections as they were opposed to the supervision of national elections by foreign States.

August 21.—Mr. Attlee told Parliament that the Government had decided to appoint an Advisory Committee to assist them in dealing with questions in connection with atomic energy.

Note to Bulgarian Government. (*see Bulgaria.*)

The International Commission for Air Navigation met in London.

August 22.—M. Strasburger, Ambassador of the Polish Government, arrived in London.

Mr. Attlee, commending the Charter of the United Nations to Parliament for ratification, concluded by saying that the use of the atomic bomb had shown that the choice for the future lay between world co-operation and world destruction.

August 23.—Parliament approved the Charter without a division.

August 24.—Mr. Attlee, speaking in Parliament on the cancellation by the U.S.A. of lend-lease contracts, said that, excluding munitions, the British overseas out-goings received under lend-lease up to the

defeat of Japan were equivalent to an expenditure at the rate of £2,000 million a year, towards which British exports and other sources of income contributed £800 million. Thus the country would have to start re-establishing its economy, and of contracting oversea commitments, with an initial deficit of £1,200 million. Reciprocal aid by Britain would, accordingly, "conform to the same dates of partial or complete termination as Lend-lease".

August 26.—Lord Wavell arrived in London.

GREECE. *August 7.*—The Regent received representatives of the resistance organizations.

August 8.—The Regent asked Adm. Voulgaris to form a new Cabinet.

August 10.—The political bureau of the Communist Party instructed Communist delegates, appointed to the committees for revision of electoral registers, to withdraw and cease to participate "in the fiasco of aiming to falsify the people's will".

August 11.—Adm. Voulgaris announced his new Cabinet. The portfolios of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, the Navy, and Air, would be held by himself. M. Varvaressos, deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Supplies; M. Mantzavinos, Finance; Prof. Economos, Education, in place of Prof. Balanos; M. Kessimatis, Social Welfare, and Posts; M. Kyriacopoulos, Justice; M. Skevopoulos, Economy; M. Voilas, Health, in place of M. Sbarounis; M. Zakas, Labour; M. Koutsomitopoulos, Agriculture; M. Dimitracopoulos, Public Works; and M. Lambrinopoulos, Communications.

August 19.—M. Politis was appointed Foreign Minister.

August 20.—F.-M. Alexander arrived in Athens.

August 23.—Gen. Merenditis was appointed War Minister.

August 25.—Gen. Pangalos was arrested on a charge of collaboration with the enemy.

IRAQ. *August 26.*—Arshad al Umari, the Foreign Minister, resigned.

ITALY. *August 7.*—It was learnt that the Government had concluded a commercial treaty with Switzerland, providing for an advance by Switzerland of £4 million to aid Italy's economic revival, in exchange for services and supplies.

August 18.—Sgr. Parri, speaking to the press about the widespread lawlessness in Italy, attributed it to economic conditions, and to indiscipline, intimidation, and blackmail. The Government intended, therefore, to treat those who disobeyed its laws as enemies of the State.

August 19.—An official decree was published according to which the Val d'Aosta would be governed by a council responsible to the Government, and the French and Italian languages would both be used.

JAPAN. *August 7.*—A Domei broadcast from Tokyo, referring to the use of the atomic bomb, said that the main reason for its use had been the Allies impatience at the slowness of their invasion plans. The bomb was "a diabolic weapon" which would brand those who used it "for ages to come as a destroyer of justice and mankind".

August 8.—Tokyo broadcasts appealed to the Swiss to intervene to prevent further use of the atomic bomb, and to the Americans, telling them that if their policy reverted to the spirit of Washington and Lincoln there would be sufficient ground for reconciliation. The U.S.A. was accused of defying Article 22 of the Hague Covenant.

August 10.—A Tokyo broadcast announced that:

"The Government of Japan to-day addressed the following communication to the Swiss and Swedish Governments for transmission to the United States, Great Britain, China, and the Soviet Union.

"In obedience to the gracious command of his Majesty the Emperor who, ever anxious to enhance the cause of world peace, earnestly desires to bring about an early termination of hostilities with a view to saving mankind from the calamities to be imposed upon them by the further continuance of the war, the Japanese Government several weeks ago asked the Soviet Government, with which neutral relations then prevailed, to render its good services in restoring peace with the enemy Powers.

"Unfortunately, these efforts in the interests of peace having failed, the Japanese Government, in conformity with the august wish of his Majesty to restore general peace and desiring to put an end to the untold sufferings entailed by the war as quickly as possible, have decided upon the following: The Japanese Government is ready to accept the terms enumerated in the joint declaration issued at Potsdam on July 26 by the heads of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and China, and lately subscribed to by the Soviet Government, with the understanding that the said declaration does not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of his Majesty as a sovereign ruler. The Japanese Government sincerely hope that this understanding is warranted and keenly desire that an explicit indication to that effect will be speedily forthcoming."

August 13.—War declared by Mongolian People's Republic. (see *Mongolian People's Republic.*)

August 14.—The Government sent the following *communiqué* to the U.S.A., Britain, the U.S.S.R., and China. It was signed by the Prime Minister.

"With reference to the announcement of August 10 regarding the acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration and the reply of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China sent by Secretary of State Byrnes on the date of August 11, the Japanese Government has the honour to communicate to the Governments of the four Powers as follows: (1) His Majesty the Emperor has issued an Imperial rescript regarding Japan's acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration. (2) His Majesty the Emperor is prepared to authorize and insure the signature by his

Government and the Imperial General Headquarters of the necessary terms for carrying out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration. (3) His Majesty is also prepared to issue commands to the military, naval, and air forces of Japan, and all forces under their control wherever they may be found to cease all active operations, relinquish all arms, and obey all commands of the allied forces in accordance with the above terms."

August 15.—The Emperor broadcast the following statement to the people:

"After pondering deeply on the general trend of the world and the actual conditions obtaining in our Empire to-day, we have decided to effect a settlement of the present situation by resorting to an extraordinary measure. We have ordered our Government to communicate to the Governments of the United States, Britain, China, and the Soviet Union that our Empire accepts the provisions of their joint declaration. To strive for the common prosperity and happiness of all nations as well as for the security and well-being of our subjects is the solemn obligation which has been handed down by our Imperial ancestors and which lies close to our heart. Indeed, we declared war on America and Britain out of our sincere desire to ensure Japan's self-preservation and the stabilization of East Asia, it being far from our thought either to infringe upon the sovereignty of other nations or to embark upon territorial aggrandisement. But now the war has lasted for nearly four years. In spite of the best that has been done by everyone—the gallant fighting of the military and naval forces, the diligence and assiduity of our servants of the State, and the devoted service of our 100,000,000 people—the war situation has developed not necessarily to Japan's advantage, while the general trends of the world have all turned against her interests.

"The enemy, moreover, has begun to employ a new and most cruel bomb, the power of which to do damage is indeed incalculable, taking toll of many innocent lives. Should we continue to fight, it would not only result in the ultimate collapse and obliteration of the Japanese nation, but would lead also to the total extinction of human civilization. Such being the case, how are we to save millions of our subjects, or ourselves atone before the hallowed spirits of our Imperial ancestors? This is the reason we have ordered the acceptance of the provisions of the joint declaration of the Powers. We cannot but express the deepest sense of regret to our allied nations of East Asia, who have consistently co-operated with the Empire towards the emancipation of East Asia.

"The thought of those officers and men, as well as of others who have fallen on the fields of battle, of those who have died at their posts of duty or those who have met with untimely death, and of their bereaved families, pains our heart night and day. The welfare of the wounded and war sufferers and of those who have lost their homes and livelihood are objects of our profound solicitude. The hardships and sufferings to which our nation is to be subjected hereafter will certainly be great. We are keenly aware of the inmost feelings of all our subjects. However, it is according to the dictate of time and fate that we have resolved to

pave the way for a peace for all generations to come by enduring the unavoidable and suffering what is insufferable. Having been able to save and maintain the structure of the Imperial State, we are always with you, our good and loyal subjects, relying upon your sincerity and integrity. Beware most strictly lest any outbursts of emotion, which may engender needless complications, or any fraternal contention and strife, which may create confusion, lead you astray and cause you to lose the confidence of the world. Let the entire nation continue as one family from generation to generation, ever firm in its faith in the imperishableness of its divine land, and mindful of its heavy burden of responsibilities and the long road before it. Devote your united strength to construction of the future. Cultivate ways of rectitude, further nobility of spirit, and work with resolution, so that you may enhance the innate glory of the Imperial State and keep pace with the progress of the world."

The Cabinet resigned, but the Emperor asked Adm. Suzuki to stay at his post until a new Prime Minister had been appointed.

Gen. Anami committed suicide.

August 16.—The Emperor ordered all troops to cease fire.

A new Cabinet was formed under the Emperor's cousin, Prince Naruhiko Higashi-Kuni. Juichi Tsushima and Chuzo Iwata were nominated Ministers of Finance and Justice respectively.

Adm. Onishi committed suicide.

August 17.—The Prime Minister ordered the army to obey the Emperor and lay down arms. He urged the nation to set to work immediately to reconstruct their country.

It was announced that Prince Konoye would act as Vice-Premier. Mamoru Shigemitsu was appointed Foreign Minister.

The Political Association of Greater Japan issued a declaration stating: "Japan was able to end the war with a great reserve of power. We are hereby pledged to endure great ordeals, to have courage, and to devote ourselves to peace and to the reconstruction of Greater Japan".

The Home Minister broadcast: "When we consider his Majesty's profound desire to defend our national policy we have no alternative but to devote ourselves more completely to our country's good, in obedience to the imperial decree, and to exert strenuous efforts for the rapid recovery and growth of the empire."

August 18.—The Foreign Minister urged the people to carry out the Potsdam declaration courageously as the first step towards building the future.

August 19.—Envoys in Manila. (see *U.S.A.*)

August 21.—A joint statement from the Imperial H.Q. and Government announced the arrangements for the landing of allied forces on the mainland. The authorities issued a "no fraternization" order to the population.

August 22.—The "People's Volunteer Corps" was disbanded.

Tokyo radio stated that Gen. Shimomura had been appointed Minister of War, and that the Supreme War Council had been enlarged and reconstituted as a "conference for the termination of the war".

MEXICO. *Aug. 21.*—Members of the 1939 Spanish Cortes met in Mexico City, and S. Barrio was installed as acting President of the Spanish Republic. Dr. Negrin resigned his post as Prime Minister, and seven other ex-Cabinet Ministers resigned. The programme drawn up aimed at co-ordinating "efforts inside and outside Spain, to hasten the liberation of the Spanish people and the re-establishment of the Republic", and at "an amnesty in Spain after liberation, opening the way for a general policy of national reconciliation, the election of a new Parliament as soon as possible, and a policy of solidarity with the U.S.A."

August 22.—The Spanish President nominated Dr. Giral as Prime Minister, and asked him to form a Cabinet in Mexico City.

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. *August 13.*—The Government declared a "holy war against Japan on the side of the United Nations".

THE NETHERLANDS. *August 19.*—It was learnt that the Government had addressed a Note to the American, British, Soviet, and French Governments, claiming for reparations a fair share of German internal and external assets, as well as vessels and some adjacent Prussian territory.

NEW ZEALAND. *August 7.*—The House of Representatives ratified the United Nations Charter and the constitution of the Court of International Justice.

August 9.—The Budget was announced showing that war estimates had been reduced by approximately £25 million, and social security expenditure had been estimated at £22,500,000.

POLAND. *August 6.*—It was learnt that, following the Potsdam announcement, the Government, in a message to Marshal Stalin, had declared that the "*de facto* recognition of our western frontiers on the Oder and the Western Neisse" represented "one of the greatest achievements in the history of the Polish nation, the guarantee of its real independence and prosperity".

It was learnt that the Government had already expelled several thousands of Germans from Pomerania and Silesia, and had transferred there more than 750,000 Poles.

Turkish Government's recognition of the Government. (*see Turkey.*)

August 8.—M. Bierut and Ministers in Moscow. (*see U.S.S.R.*)

August 17.—Treaty signed in Moscow. (*see U.S.S.R.*)

PORTUGAL. *August 16.*—The Government froze all Japanese private assets.

RUMANIA. *Aug. 23.*—The King was understood to have consulted the principal political leaders, after hearing the views of London and Washington, and to have learnt from them that a wider Government could be formed. He asked M. Groza to resign to allow consultations to begin, but the Prime Minister ignored the request. He then appealed to Britain, Russia, and the U.S.A. for aid. (*see U.S.A., Aug. 22*).

SIAM. *August 16.*—It was officially stated that the Government had decided to restore "good and friendly" relations with the United Nations. They had no desire for the States which they had occupied in British Malaya and were ready to hand them back as soon as Britain was ready to take them.

SPAIN. *August 12.*—It was learnt that the Government had sent a note to the British Government referring to the exclusion of Spain from the Tangier Conference, and protesting against the participation of a Power not directly affected.

August 21.—Formation of shadow Cabinet in Mexico. (*see Mexico.*)

August 22.—The Foreign Minister stated that their system of government was moving towards new forms of popular representation, and would eventually co-ordinate with the political systems of the Anglo-Saxon countries.

SYRIA AND THE LEBANON. *August 5.*—The Lebanese Ministers received the Turkish Foreign Minister in Beirut to discuss the questions of Turkish recognition of Syria and the Lebanon and of Lebanese properties in Turkey.

August 6.—More than 24,000 *Troupes Spéciales* were transferred to Syrian and Lebanese command.

August 20.—The Prime Minister of the Lebanon announced the resignation of his Government, because good government was impossible without constitutional reforms that would enable the Cabinet to work without continual pressure from Deputies in search of special privileges for themselves and their friends.

The Syrian Cabinet also resigned.

August 23.—The new Lebanese Ministry was formed with M. Solh as Prime Minister and Minister for Commerce, Industry, Supplies, and Posts and Telegraphs; M. Murr, deputy Prime Minister and Public Works; M. Franjie, Foreign Affairs and Education; M. Ahmad el Assad, Defence and Agriculture; M. Salem, the Interior; M. Lahoud, Finance; and M. Mounla, Justice.

TURKEY. *August 5.*—The Foreign Minister in Beirut. (*see Syria and the Lebanon.*)

It was learnt that the Government had recognized the Polish Provisional Government.

U.S.A. *August 7.*—The President arrived back in Washington.

August 9.—Mr. Stettinius was appointed representative on the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Organization

Mr. Joseph Davies, the President's special envoy, arrived back in Washington from London.

The President's broadcast. (*see Summary, page 101.*)

August 11.—Text of Allied Governments' reply to Japanese surrender offer. (*see Great Britain.*)

August 14.—The President told the press at midnight that the Japanese Government had accepted the Allied demand for unconditional surrender.

Text of Japanese acceptance. (*see Japan.*)

August 16.—The Chinese Prime Minister arrived in Washington.

August 17.—Mr. Byrnes received the Chinese Prime Minister.

Gen. MacArthur received a message from the Japanese Government asking him to induce the Russians to cease their offensive in Manchuria, so that their troops could obey the Emperor's order.

August 19.—The text was issued of a Note addressed to the Provisional Government of Bulgaria, which stated that the U.S. Government was not satisfied that the Georgiev régime was adequately representative, or that arrangements for the General Election would ensure the free participation of all democratic elements. Such participation would be "essential to the conclusion of a peace treaty with a recognized Government".

Japanese representatives, headed by Gen. Kawabe, personal representative of the Emperor, arrived in Manila for the preliminary surrender conference.

Mr. Byrnes announced the Government's acceptance of Siam's repudiation of her declaration of war against the U.S.A., and predicted a close friendship between their two countries.

August 20.—The Japanese envoys left for Tokyo. It was stated at H.Q. that: "The initial American forces in the landings on Japan will be prepared to meet any contingencies with all types of weapons available to them".

The President cancelled all outstanding contracts for lend-lease, except where Allied Governments were willing to make payments, or where it would be in the U.S. interest to complete them.

August 21.—Adm. Sherman stated in Guam that Japan's surrender without the defeat of its army created a situation unparalleled in history, with problems which would have to be solved without guidance from the past.

August 22.—Gen. de Gaulle and M. Bidault arrived in Washington.

Mr. Byrnes told the press that King Michael of Rumania had asked the Governments of Russia, the U.S.A., and Britain "to lend their assistance with a view to the formation of a Government which, according to the report of the Conference of Berlin, might be recognized by the 3 principal Powers". The U.S. Government had notified the British and Soviet Governments of its readiness "to undertake the consultation suggested".

Referring to the forthcoming elections in Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary, Mr. Byrnes objected to Allied supervision, and said that the admission and freedom of the foreign press would be better than Government activity.

August 25.—A joint *communiqué* by the President and Gen. de Gaulle was issued in Washington in which they "fully recognized . . . the fundamental harmony between French and American aims in the construction of the post-war world".

It was learnt that Mr. Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin-American affairs, had resigned, and that Mr. Braden had been appointed his successor.

U.S.S.R. *August 7.*—Marshal Stalin received the Chinese Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

August 8.—M. Molotov made the following declaration of war to the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow:

"After the rout and capitulation of Hitlerite Germany, Japan remained the only great Power insisting on the continuation of the war. The demand of the three Powers—the United States, Great Britain, and China—on July 26 this year for the unconditional surrender of the Japanese armed forces was rejected by Japan; and the request by the Japanese Government to the Soviet Government to mediate in the war in the Far East lost its foundation.

"Taking into consideration Japan's refusal to capitulate the allies have addressed to the Soviet Government a proposal to join in the war against Japanese aggression, thereby shortening the duration of the war, reducing the number of victims, and assisting in the speediest restoration of general peace. True to its duty to the allies the Soviet Government has accepted the proposal of the allies and has associated itself with the allied declaration of July 26 of this year. The Soviet Government considers that such a policy on its part is the only means capable of bringing peace nearer, freeing the people from further sacrifices and sufferings, and giving the Japanese people the opportunity to avoid those dangers and destructions which have been suffered by Germany after her refusal to capitulate unconditionally. In view of the foregoing, the Soviet Government declares that with effect from to-morrow, August 9, the Soviet Union will consider itself in a state of war with Japan."

M. Molotov also said that the Japanese move to seek Russian mediation had been made in mid-June in a personal message from the Mikado, the text of which they had revealed to their Allies at Potsdam.

M. Bierut, President of the National Council of Poland, and other Ministers arrived in Moscow.

August 9.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's message to Marshal Stalin. (see *China*.)

August 11.—Text of Allied Government's reply to Japan. (see *Japan*.)

August 14.—A Treaty of Friendship and Alliance with China was

signed in Moscow, and it was announced that the two countries had reached full agreement "on all questions of common concern".

August 17.—It was officially announced that M. Molotov and the Polish Prime Minister had signed a treaty in Moscow on the Soviet-Polish frontier, by which the U.S.S.R. ceded to Poland 2 districts, one 50 miles north-east of Lwow, and the other between Brest-Litovsk and the Lithuanian frontier, besides several small deviations from the Curzon Line.

They also signed an agreement on reparations, stating that, in accordance with decisions made at the Berlin Conference, "the Soviet Government is renouncing to the benefit of Poland all claims on German property and other assets and also the shares of German industrial undertakings in the whole of the territory of Poland, including that part of German territory transferred to Poland. The Soviet Government agrees to cede to Poland, out of the share of reparations due to the U.S.S.R., 15 per cent of all reparation deliveries from the Soviet zone of occupied Germany made in the period after the Berlin conference; 15 per cent of all usable industrial equipment which must be delivered to the Soviet Union from the western zone of Germany in accordance with the decisions of the Berlin conference (the delivery of this equipment to Poland must be made in exchange for other goods from Poland); and 15 per cent of all usable industrial equipment which must be delivered to the Soviet Union from the western zone of Germany for reparations. On its side the Polish Government assumes the obligation to deliver to the Soviet Union yearly, beginning in 1946 and during the whole period of the occupation of Germany, coal, at a specially agreed price, as follows: in the first year, 8,000,000 tons; during the next four years, 13,000,000 tons; during all the remaining years of occupation, 12,000,000 tons each year."

August 20.—It was announced that the Supreme Soviet had ratified the San Francisco Charter.

August 26.—The Russo-Chinese treaty was ratified. The text was published. (This will be printed in the next issue.)

YUGOSLAVIA. *August 7.*—Marshal Tito, addressing the National Congress, said that during the war the King's name had been associated with acts by Gen. Mihailovitch, leader of the Chetniks, and Gen. Neditch, "who had collaborated with the Germans against the liberation movement". Whenever there had been big attacks by the Chetniks against the partisans, the King had "always decorated the Chetnik leaders . . . It is now obvious", he said, "that the monarchy is completely incompatible with the new form of government which is being developed in Yugoslavia. The monarchy would inevitably try to overthrow the new democratic institutions; therefore, the mass of the Yugoslav people is openly republican". The rebel bands hiding in the Bosnian forests were not an organized armed force, but the remains of the quisling forces, who occasionally attacked officials. "They are supported by international reaction, which hopes to make the régime insecure."

August 8.—The King issued a statement in London saying that Marshal Tito's speech to the National Congress was "the final repudiation of the agreement concluded between himself and Dr. Subasitch". He had assented to this agreement at the advice of the Allies in order that there should be no obstacle to the prosecution of the war, and so that further civil strife should be avoided. It was still clear to the world, however, that civil strife continued. "In my country", he said, "there exists on a full scale the dictatorship of the Tito régime. Every trace of law has been wiped out from the State organization, thus taking away entirely the free will of the people. There are preparations for a plebiscite by forceful means, and under terror of the special police organization O.Z.N.A., which succeeded the *Gestapo*." The freedoms of the press, public meetings, and the formation of political parties mentioned in the agreement, "have remained a dead letter to the present administration. Only one voice is heard, that of Marshal Tito and his totalitarian movement".

The King continued that, "long before the belated appearance of Marshal Tito" he had raised the standard of resistance and brought his country into the war on March 27, 1941. Since then no clause of the agreement made with Marshal Tito had been fulfilled and the Regents had not been allowed to perform their constitutional duties. As they had overlooked their obligations, he proclaimed "that they can no longer represent me, or work in my name. I have therefore decided to withdraw the authority which I gave them . . . From this moment the duty of defending the constitutional rights of my people reverts to me".

August 9.—7 Chetniks were sentenced to death for treason, and 18 others condemned to imprisonment.

August 12.—The Legislative Committee accepted the Government's draft for the Agrarian reform law based on the principle that "he who tills the land should own it". Under the draft no farmers would be allowed to own more than approximately 35 hectares, and absentee landlords would be deprived of all but approximately 5 hectares without compensation.

THE PROCLAMATION TO JAPAN

In the Note on the Proclamation to Japan published in Supplement No. 3, page 79, it was stated in error that the Proclamation was signed by Marshal Stalin. The only signatories were President Truman, Mr. Churchill, and General Chiang Kai-shek.

OUTLINE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS

THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN

The collapse of Japan was hastened by the destruction of Hiroshima by an atomic bomb on Aug. 6 and of Nagasaki on Aug. 9. Simultaneously air attacks by B aircraft and carrier planes were intensified on ports and industrial centres in Tokyo Bay and at Tarumizu, Kagoshima, Osaka, Miyakonojo, Toyakawa, Yawata, Toyama, Kumamoto, and other places, several of which were virtually destroyed. At Hiroshima over 4 square miles of the city were laid waste.

Just before bombing Nagasaki U.S. aircraft dropped 3 million leaflets on Japan urging the people to petition the Emperor to end the war, as otherwise "we shall resolutely employ this bomb promptly and forcefully". Japanese reports gave the killed and injured at Hiroshima as 160,000, and at Nagasaki 120,000. On August 23 they stated that in all the air attacks of the war nearly 10 million people had been killed, wounded, or rendered homeless, and 44 cities almost wiped out.

The Allied air attacks also sank large numbers of ships of all kinds and destroyed hundreds of aircraft. On Aug. 20 it was stated officially that there were only 49 warships left of the enemy fleet, and they included only 1 battleship, 1 front-line aircraft carrier, and 2 heavy cruisers, and all of them seriously damaged. As to aircraft, on Aug. 9, 10, and 13 alone 1,300 were destroyed or disabled.

In Burma the Japanese lost 128,000 killed and buried by the Allies during the campaign, and in New Guinea and Bougainville over 14,000 (including 357 prisoners) since the Allied offensive began.

Russia declared herself at war with Japan as from midnight Aug. 8, and the Mongolian People's Republic declared a holy war on her on Aug. 13. The Russians made very rapid progress in overrunning northern Manchuria, and by Aug. 19 had occupied both Harbin and Mukden. On Aug. 23 Marshal Stalin announced the occupation of all Manchuria, of south Sakhalin, and of Shumshu and Paramushiro in the Kurile Is. The puppet Emperor Kang Teh was captured in Mukden.

The Emperor broadcast an announcement of surrender on Aug. 14, but sporadic fighting continued for several days in many theatres of war, and even in the Tokyo area U.S. aircraft were attacked by fighters over the city and a U.S. photographer killed. In Java the Japanese received the cease fire order on Aug. 19. In Manchuria the Kwantung Army surrendered on Aug. 21.

U.S. press reports stated on Aug. 12 that Japanese Kamikaze (suicide) aircraft had sunk 11 destroyers, 2 minesweepers, and 2 ammunition vessels, and damaged 5 U.S. and 3 British aircraft-carriers, possibly 5 battleships, 2 escort carriers, 4 cruisers, 11 destroyers, and several smaller craft.

THE ALLIED COMMISSION FOR AUSTRIA

THE following statement was issued on August 8 by the Governments of Britain, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., and France:

The allied control machinery in Austria will consist of an allied council, an executive committee, and staffs appointed by the four Governments concerned, the whole organization being known as the Allied Commission for Austria. The primary tasks of the Allied Commission for Austria will be to achieve the separation of Austria from Germany; to secure the establishment, as soon as possible, of a central Austrian administrative machine; to prepare the way for the establishment of a freely elected Austrian Government; and meanwhile to provide for the administration of Austria to be carried on satisfactorily. The allied council will consist of four military commissioners who will jointly exercise supreme authority in Austria in respect of matters affecting Austria as a whole. Subject to this, each military commissioner in his capacity as commander-in-chief of the forces of occupation furnished by his Government will exercise full authority in the zone occupied by those forces. The allied council, the decisions of which should be unanimous, will initiate plans and reach decisions on the chief questions affecting Austria as a whole, and will ensure appropriate uniformity of action in the zones of occupation. The functions of the executive committee and the staffs will be to advise the allied council and carry out its decisions.

As soon as departments of a central Austrian administration are in a position to operate satisfactorily they will be directed to assume their respective functions as regards Austria as a whole, and will fulfil them under the control of the Allied Commission. The administration of the city of Vienna will be directed by an inter-allied governing authority which will operate under the general directions of the allied council and will consist of four commandants. They will be assisted by a technical staff which will supervise and control the activities of the local organs. Liaison with other United Nations Governments chiefly interested will be ensured by the appointment by such Governments of military missions, which may include civilian members, to the allied council. United Nations organizations will, if admitted by the allied council to operate in Austria, be subordinate to the Allied Commission and answerable to it.

Austria within its 1937 frontiers will, for purposes of occupation, be divided into four zones, one to be allotted to each Power as follows:—The north-eastern (Soviet) zone will consist of the province of Lower Austria with the exception of the city of Vienna, that part of the province of Upper Austria situated on the left bank of the Danube, and the province of Burgenland. The north-western (United States) zone will consist of the province of Salzburg and that part of the province of Upper Austria situated on the right bank of the Danube. The western (French) zone will consist of the provinces of Tirol and Vorarlberg. The southern (United Kingdom) zone will consist of the province of Carinthia, including Ost-Tirol, and the province of Styria, except the

area of the Burgenland. The city of Vienna within its 1937 boundaries will be jointly occupied by the armed forces of the four Powers, and its administration will be directed by an inter-allied governing authority consisting of four commandants appointed by their respective commanders-in-chief. The district of the Innere Stadt will be occupied by armed forces of the four Powers. The districts of Leopoldstadt, Brigittenau, Floridsdorf, Wieden, and Favoriten will be occupied by armed forces of the Soviet Union. The districts of Neubau, Josefstadt, Hernals, Alsergrund, Währing, and Dobling will be occupied by armed forces of the United States of America. The districts of Mariahilf, Penzing, Fünfhaus (including the district of Rudolfsheim), and Ottakring will be occupied by armed forces of the French Republic. The districts of Hietzing, Margareten, Meidling, Landstrasse, and Simmering will be occupied by armed forces of the United Kingdom.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S BROADCAST OF AUGUST 9

BROADCASTING from Washington on August 9 on the Berlin Conference President Truman made the following points:—The German people were beginning to atone for the crimes of the gangsters whom they placed in power. Americans must do all they could to spare their country from the ravages of future war, and "that is why, though the United States wants no territory or profit or selfish advantage out of this war, we are going to maintain the military bases necessary for the complete protection of our interests and of world peace. Bases which our military experts deem to be essential for our protection and which are not now in our possession we will acquire. We will acquire them by arrangements consistent with the United Nations Charter".

The United Nations were determined there should be no next war ... "We can never permit any aggressor in the future to be clever enough to divide us or strong enough to defeat us."

It was easy for him to get along with Generalissimo Stalin, Mr. Churchill and, later, Mr. Atlee, since strong foundations of goodwill and co-operation had been laid by President Roosevelt, and those foundations rested on "a fundamental accord and agreement upon the objectives ahead of us" as well as on personal friendship.

There were no secret agreements or commitments — apart from current military arrangements, which were, of course, secret. One of these was that the Soviet Union agreed to enter the war against Japan before they had been informed of the new weapon.

The Council of Foreign Ministers was going to be the continuous meeting ground of the five principal Governments, but this did not mean that they were going to try to dictate to or dominate other nations. It would be their duty to apply, so far as possible, the fundamental principles of justice underlying the Charter. The Council would lay the groundwork for future peace settlements, and this preparation would

make possible speedier, more orderly, more efficient, and more co-operative settlements than could otherwise be obtained.

One of its first tasks would be to draft treaties of peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland. Italy was making real progress towards democracy and a treaty with a democratic Government would make it possible to receive Italy as a member of the United Nations. The final acceptance of a peace settlement with Germany would have to wait until Germany had developed a Government with which a treaty could be made. In the meantime, they intended to eliminate from Germany "Nazism, armaments, war industries, the German General Staff, and all its military tradition". They sought "to rebuild democracy by control of German education, by reorganizing local government and the judiciary, by encouraging free speech, free press, freedom of religion, and the right of labour to organize".

Industry was to be decentralized and emphasis laid on agriculture and peaceful industries, and a most important economic action taken against Germany at the Conference was the decision to exact reparations in kind, half of which would go to Russia, for herself and Poland, and the remainder be divided amongst other nations. Reparations were to be paid in physical assets from those resources of Germany which were not required for her peace-time subsistence. Their first purpose was to take out of Germany everything with which she could prepare for another war; their second was to help the devastated countries to bring about their own recovery. The basis for fixing reparations for study by the Reparations Commission was \$20,000 million.

The Russian and Polish claims would be met from property in the Russian-occupied zone and from German assets in Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Rumania, and Eastern Austria. The claims of all the others would be met from property in the western zones of occupation and from German assets in all the other countries. The Soviet waived all claims to gold captured in Germany.

As the western zones contained much more industrial capital equipment than the eastern Russia and Poland would receive 10 per cent of that of the former, to make up their fair share of approximately 50 per cent. A further 15 per cent of the capital equipment in the western zones was also to go to Russia and Poland, but for this those countries would give to the western zones an equal value of food, coal, and other raw materials. It was agreed that payment of reparations should always leave enough resources to enable the Germans to subsist without sustained support from other nations.

They had sought the opinion of the Polish Provisional Government regarding its frontiers, and it agreed, as they all did, that the final determination of the borders could not be accomplished at Berlin, but must await the peace settlement. However, a considerable portion of the Russian occupation zone in Germany was turned over to Poland at the Conference in the meantime for administrative purposes.

In the area east of the Curzon Line there were 3 million Poles who were to be returned to Poland. They needed room to settle. The Germans there had mostly fled, and only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million remained.

The basic policy of the United Nations toward Poland was to create a strong, independent, and prosperous nation with a Government to be selected by the people themselves. It was agreed to recommend that a portion of East Prussia should go to Russia, and provide her with an ice-free port at the expense of Germany.

It was recognized as a joint responsibility of the three Governments to help to re-establish in the liberated and satellite nations Governments broadly representative of democratic elements in the population. Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary were not to be spheres of influence of any one Power. They were now governed by allied control commissions, which had not been functioning completely to their satisfaction; but improved procedures were agreed upon at Berlin.

The three Governments agreed that the allied press would enjoy full freedom, from now on, to report to the world upon all developments in Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland. The same agreement was reaffirmed also as to Poland.

The United States proposed at Berlin that there should be free and unrestricted navigation of all the inland waterways of Europe which bordered on 2 or more States, including the Danube, the Rhine, the Black Sea Straits, and the Kiel Canal, with agencies to assure equal treatment for all. Members of the agencies would include the U.S.A., Britain, the Soviet Union, and France, plus the States bordering on the waterways.

Europe to-day was hungry, and many of the people of Western Europe lacked food and fuel, and tools, and shelter, and distress would increase in the winter. "We must help", he said, "to the limits of our strength, and we will."

The first atomic bomb was dropped on a military base, "because we wished in this first attack to avoid, as far as possible, the killing of civilians. But . . . if Japan does not surrender bombs will have to be dropped on war industries and, unfortunately, thousands of civilian lives will be lost. I urge Japanese civilians to leave industrial cities immediately and save themselves from destruction".

They had known that their enemies were on the search for the bomb, and now knew how close they were to finding it, and the disaster that would come to all peaceful nations if they had found it first. That was why they felt compelled to undertake the long and uncertain and costly labour of discovery and production. Having found the bomb they had used it, "in order to shorten the agony of the war, in order to save the lives of thousands and thousands of young Americans. We shall continue to use it until we completely destroy Japan's power to make war. Only a Japanese surrender will stop us".

The bomb was too dangerous to be loose in a lawless world, and Great Britain and the United States did not "intend to reveal the secret until means have been found to control the bomb so as to protect ourselves and the rest of the world from the danger of total destruction". In May Mr. Stimson, at his suggestion, appointed a committee to prepare plans for the future control of the bomb. They must constitute themselves trustees of this new force, to prevent its misuse and turn it into the channels of service to mankind.

They in America told themselves that they had emerged from the war the most powerful nation in the world, and the war had shown them that they had tremendous resources, skilful workers, able generals, and a brave people. They knew this before, but what they had learned only now, and should never forget, was "that a society of self-governing men is more powerful, more enduring, more creative than any other kind of society, however disciplined, however centralized. We know now that the basic proposition of the work and dignity of man is not a sentimental aspiration, or a vain hope, or a piece of rhetoric. It is the strongest, the most creative force now present in this world. Let us use that force, and all our resources and all our skills, in the great cause of a just and lasting peace. . . ."

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